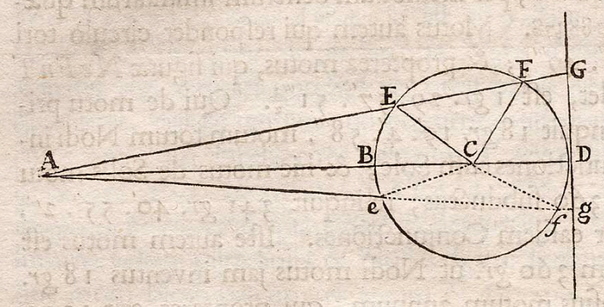
ad 38½) dein per punctum D ducatur infinita Gg, quæ tangat circulum in D; & ſi capiatur angulus BCE vel BCF æqualis ſemiſſi diſtantiæ Solis à loco Nodi, per motum medium invento; & agatur AE vel AF ſecans perpendiculum DG in G; & capiatur angulus qui ſit ad motum Nodi inter ipſius Syzygias (id eſt ad 9 *gr.* 10′. 40″.) ut tangens DG ad circuli BED circumferentiam totam, atque angulus iſte ad motum medium Nodorum addatur; habebitur eorum motus verus. Nam motus verus ſic inventus congruet quam proximè cum motu vero qui prodit exponendo tempus per aream $NTA - NdZ$, & motum Nodi per aream $NAeN$; ut rem perpendenti conſtabit. Hæc eſt æquatio annua motus Nodorum. Eſt & æquatio menſtrua, ſed quæ ad inventionem Latitudinis Lunæ minimè neceſſaria eſt. Nam cum Variatio inclinationis Orbis Lunaris ad planum Eclipticæ duplici inæqualitati obnoxia ſit, alteri annuæ, alteri autem menſtruæ; hujus menſtrua inæqualitas & æquatio menſtrua Nodorum ita ſe mutuò contemperant & corrigunt, ut ambæ in determinanda Latitudine Lunæ negligi poſſint.



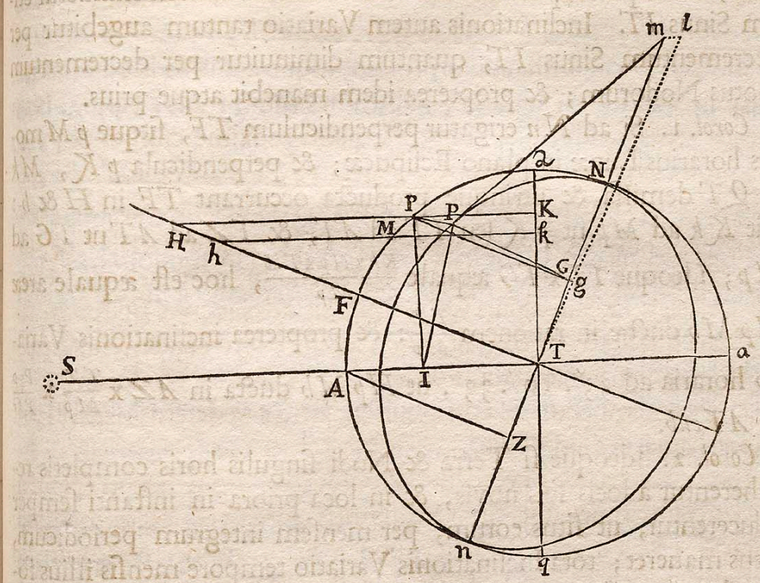
Corol. Ex hac & præcedente Propoſitione liquet quod Nodi in Syzygiis ſuis quieſcunt, in Quadraturis autem regrediuntur motu horario 16″. 18‴. 41ⁱᵛ ½. Et quod æquatio motus Nodorum in Octantibus ſit 1 *gr.* 30′. Quæ omnia cum Phænomenis cœleſtibus probè quadrant.

Prop.

Prop. XXXIV. Prob. XIV.

Invenire Variationem horariam inclinationis Orbis Lunaris ad planum Eclipticæ.

Deſignent A & a Syzygias; Q & q Quadraturas; N & n Nodos; P locum Lunæ in Orbe ſuo; p veſtigium loci illius in plano Eclipticæ, & mTl motum momentaneum Nodorum ut ſupra. Et ſi ad lineam Tm demittatur perpendiculum PG, jungatur pG,



& producatur ea donec occurrat Tl in g, & jungatur etiam Pg: erit angulus PGp inclinatio orbis Lunaris ad planum Eclipticæ, ubi Luna verſatur in P; & angulus Pgp inclinatio ejuſdem poſt momentum temporis completum, adeoque angulus GPg Variatio mo-

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